

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

TUESDAY, November 11, 1746.

The LORDS PROTEST, on a Motion to address his Majesty for the keeping our Forces at home, 'till the Dutch have declared War against France.

Die Veneris, 2do Maii, 1746.

HE order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the several papers presented to this house the 28th of April last, pursuant to their lordships address to his majesty of the 2d of this same month.

The said papers were also read.

Then,

It was moved to resolve, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, most humbly to represent to his majesty, as the opinion and advice of this house, That carrying on the war in Flanders, at so vast a disproportion of expence to this nation, while the states of the United Provinces, notwithstanding the innumerable loss of the greatest part of their barrier, and notwithstanding the very great efforts which this nation has made, are not only avoided declaring war against France, pursuant to treaties, but are actually negotiating for themselves at the court of France, in a measure tending more to exhaust a nation, long and grievously burthened with debts and taxes, and to destroy the public credit, than to weaken the power of the common enemy, which can best be effected by this nation where itself is weakened least, by a vigorous exertion of our naval strength, and by enabling (as far as the circumstances of the nation will permit) those powers upon the continent, who are more nearly interested in its defence, to imitate the magnanimous conduct of his majesty's good ally the king of Sardinia, in carrying on the war as principals in defence of their own concerns, and to maintain the liberty and independence of Europe against the ambitious views and attempts of France.

Which being objected to, and long debate thereupon,

The question was put upon the second motion? And it was solved in the negative.

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Effectual.

Because it appears to us to be a measure repugnant to the real and fundamental interests of this island, to engage Great Britain as a principal; and, in effect, as the only principal, in a war in the Netherlands; the consequences of which are not only the increase of taxes, and of debts, at home, but such immense exportations of specie abroad, as this country cannot bear, without ruin; sustain.

Because we have experienced and feel the mischief arising to this nation from the undue influence of foreign interests upon the continent, whereby we have been unnecessarily employed in endless jealousies and contests, and engaged in unprofitable treaties and fruitless subsidies; until after intervals hardly to be distinguished of peace without economy, and without effect, scarce any trace remains of all the efforts which this nation has made upon the continent, except that of debt of sixty millions, exhausting the landed, distressing the trading interest, creating new powers and interests dangerous to

the constitution, sapping the credit, and preying upon the very vitals of our country.

Because the means for carrying on the war have appeared, and still appear to us, not only burthensome and grievous to the nation, but insufficient to the national end (which in our opinion ought to be the re-establishment of peace); and the conduct of the war, throughout the several changes of administration at home, seems to us to have been unaccountable, from the unavailing victory at Dettingen, to the slaughter of our gallant countrymen at Fontenoy.

Because we have still left reason for concerning in this measure, when we reflect upon the conduct of our allies, Italy having been well nigh lost by the instigation of the court of Vienna, and the barrier in the Netherlands having been unaccountably given up by a conduct of the Dutch, for which we want a name, as we want reasons for the ineffectual and contemptuous succour which they sent in our domestic distress; and part of which (even such as it was) they withdrew, when the danger appeared greatest.

Because, after those ministers who first engaged us in this measure, and declared the concurrence of the Dutch essential to its success; and after a new form'd administration had so explicitly declared that concurrence to be the necessary condition of continuing that measure; after not only the conduct by the very words of the Dutch (as contained in the memorial which has been laid before us) manifest their disability, or their disinclination to any cordial or effectual concurrence; and after it is become notorious, that at this very time they are treating for themselves at the court of France (if we may not rather infer, from their conduct, that they have already secured to themselves that protection which their ancestors disdain'd): After all these considerations, we hold it inexorable to co-operate in charging our poor and exhausted country with new and immense expences, which not only common sense, but experience has pointed out to be in this conjuncture ineffectual. A conjuncture, in which even they, who advise his majesty, did not flatter us with much hopes of success.

Because the prodigious expence which this nation sustains in support of this measure for the hire of foreign mercenaries, bears no proportion between us and our allies, either with regard to their and our interests, to speculations observed in former wars, or to our present abilities, and must inevitably be (as we apprehend) a growing expence, if the present measures are pursued.

Because we have seen part of the British forces left useless abroad, at a time when an additional military strength was thought wanting for our domestic defence; and that want supplied by foreign mercenaries, which alarms us greatly, from the reflections we cannot avoid making on the fatal consequences which may be produced to this country, if a prerogative shall ever be established for bringing over into this country foreign mercenaries in British pay, even during the sitting of parliament, and without previously consulting that parliament in a matter so new, and so essential to the honour, and to the safety

of the nation. This alarms us the more, when we see the troops of Hanover, which had been affectually secreted from the last year's estimates (tho' paid by this nation then), now taken avowedly again into British pay; for which second variation we are not able to assign any rational motive. Our alarm therefore must increase, since that patriot zeal seems alarm'd no longer, which adopted, at least, the constitutional jealousy, and which had given, at least, the sanction of ministerial and parliamentary acquiescence to the popular discontent, occasioned before by the troops of Hanover; we therefore consider it as our bounden duty to our country, and to his majesty's royal Family, to warn posterity to watch the exertion of so dangerous a Prerogative, by which, upon the same reasoning and pretence, that a small number of Hanoverians may be introduced into this country, any greater number may; and if that shall ever be the case, the rights and liberties of this country may be left at mercy, or the Protestant succession in his majesty's royal house be, at least endangered by the discontents, which such a measure must produce in the hearts of the people.

Alas! because we are discouraged still more from engaging in the further burthens and hazards of this consuming measure, by the situation of affairs at home. The peace of the kingdom is not yet entirely restored; the whole expence already incurred by the rebellion is not yet ascertained, the further expence which may be incurred cannot be yet foreseen; the pressing demands of the navy debt weaken us most where we should endeavour to be strongest; and since to these we may add the stagnation of commerce, the decay of our inland trade, the vast increase of our military establishment at home, made up of hands wanted by the manufacturer and the farmer, the decrease of national wealth, the difficulty and enhanced expences of raising supplies; when adding debts to debts, we have parted in effect with the very power of redemption, by mortgaging the sinking fund, the fluctuation and delicacy of the public credit; the combination of all these circumstances presents to our minds dark and dangerous situation (such a one as we would not have thus pointed out, if it remained a secret to any one within or without this island); a situation which, we apprehend, ought to fix our attention, in the first place, at home, and to warn us not to precipitate the too nearly impending ruin of our country. We should rather hope, by a proper exertion of our own British naval strength, and by assisting the powers more nearly concerned upon the continent, with unsparring, but not with lavish hands, to withstand the ambitious designs of France; that we might regain to this nation, from foreign powers, that respect grounded upon our prudence, and upon our strength rightly applied; which alone ought to be made the foundation, and can alone be the support of peace. At least, that we may find some leisure from our cares for others, to effect, if possible, our own domestic welfare, instead of promoting (as we apprehend the present measure tends to promote) national calamity, bankruptcy, and military government.

Alas! because our duty to God, and to our country, excites us, in such a situation, more particularly to exert ourselves in discharge of that office, for which we stand accountable to both, being established by the constitution, guardians of the people, and counsellors to the crown; constituted to watch, to check, to avert, to relieve, to support, or to withstand, wherever our duty suggests; in which no desire of opposition, no personal dislike, no little motive of resentment or of ambition, no selfish or partial consideration, has animated, can relax, or shall disgrace our conduct. Affected deeply, but not depress'd, with the impending ruin of our country, we are determined not to be remiss in our endeavours to retrieve it's welfare, which can only be effected by the re-establishment of peace, and of order, by wise economy, and temperate reformation; by regaining confidence, and authority to government; and reviving in the na-

tion a truly British, and a moral spirit. With all who will cur in such a conduct we will unite with affection: All connections and views we will claim and abhor.

<i>Beaufort,</i>	<i>Monjoy,</i>
<i>Sussex and Berks,</i>	<i>Crown,</i>
<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Shoebury,</i>
<i>Westmorland,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>
<i>Ferens,</i>	<i>Stunage,</i>
<i>Oxford and Mortimer,</i>	<i>St. John de El,</i>
<i>Abingdon,</i>	<i>Word,</i>
<i>Aylesford,</i>	<i>Magnard,</i>
<i>Hereford,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>
<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Talbot,</i>

HAGUE, August 29.

BY Letters from Italy of the 15th, we have Advice, that the French and Spanish Troops which escaped at the end of the 10th Instant, have already passed Tortona, and entered the State of Genoa. The king of Sardinia passed the at Belgioio, the Morning these Letters were dated, in full pursuit of the Enemy; so that we are hourly in expectation of good News. His Prussian Majesty has given the strongest assurances, that he is resolved not to violate, in the least article, the last Treaty of Peace.

LONDON.

August 18. Some Advices from Madrid, dated the 2d Instant, N. S. say, that the Governor of Cartagena in Spain has received orders to disarm 5 Frigates that were in Port, and the *Isabella* and *Hercules* Men of War; and that the Sailors there, who had been pressed into the crown's service are ordered to be discharged.

August 19. The French Army in Flanders have decamped and retreated two Days March, on hearing of the ill Success of their Army in Italy.

An eminent West India Merchant of this City, who lately possessed of 100,000*l.* has left a great Part thereof to Government for building a large Man of War, which, at particular Desire, is to be called the *Barbadoes*; and to be strictly kept to protect the Trade to and from that Island, which he got all his Riches.

Edinburgh, August 26. From Fort Augustus we hear, the several Detachments are successful in apprehending the Stragglers, but that the Pretender's Son has hitherto found Way to escape: Some Parties have been in Sight of him, by Means of Lakes or interjacent Morasses, with which Country abounds, have not been able to come up with him.

We hear the Master of *Lovat* will be transported by Sea to London, there to take his Trial with old Father Simon.

From Fort William we are advi'd, that the demolish'd Prison of Fort Augustus is to be rebuilt, and considerable additions made to the former Works, viz. a Ditch and Works, &c. that Workmen are now employ'd upon it; Major Marshall now remains there to direct the Works.

Glasgow, August 27. We hear from Argyllshire, that Major General Campbell is returned to Inverary, and brought with him 2000 Stand of Arms belonging to the Rebels. The Argyllshire Militia are disbanded, and sent Home; that eight Independent Companies are to be raised.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

By Capt. *Jennery* who arrived here on Thursday last from *Jamaica*, we have Letters, informing us of the melancholy News of the much lamented Death of Admiral *Dawson*, which, 'tis said, was chiefly occasion'd by the extreme Grief which he was afflicted with, on Account of the late conduct (not to say treachery) Behaviour of Commodore *Mitchell*, suffering the French Fleet to get safe into *Cape Francis*, when it was in his Power to prevent them. 'Tis said the good

Admiral had resolved to bring him to a Trial for that piece of Conduct; but as Death prevented him, so on the other Hand he said the Commodore has now the chief Command there, and that he either has or speedily will shew his Repentment to the Captain of the *Lenox*, for daring to engage the French Fleet contrary to his Will, and afterwards accusing him to the Admiral; and 'tis generally believed, unless he is very speedily superseded in his Command, that others will soon feel the Effect of his Repentment also. *Oh! my Country! how is thy Glory fallen!*

ANNA POLIS.

The General Assembly of this Province, which was to have met here last Tuesday, did not meet 'til Thursday, by reason of the Weather, which prevented many of the Members from coming to Town. His Excellency opened the Session with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

HAVING received a Letter from the Governor of New York, making application for Provisions for the Forces sent from this Province; I found my self indispensably oblig'd to call you together, tho' at this advanced Season, to shew that Letter before you, and to inform you of the unhappy Situation our Troops are in, from being destitute of such a supply of Provisions as is absolutely necessary for their Support: A want that cannot but be attended with the greatest Inconveniences, and which, if not immediately provided for, must be productive of all the bad Events arising from Mutiny and Desertion.

As the Article of Provisions is what is mentioned in the Duke of Newcastle's Letter as particularly recommended by his Majesty to the Assembly of this Province; it is my Duty to lay this matter before you, not doubting but you will give it the most serious Consideration, and resolve upon such a speedy and sufficient supply, as you will judge Necessary for the support of our Levies, that they may be freed from the Apprehensions of having the Calamity of Hunger added to the distress of a cold and rigorous Climate.

This affair Gentlemen is the only Motive of our present Meeting. I hope therefore that you will enter upon the Consideration of it without loss of time, that you may the sooner return to your Families, and be the less expos'd to the Inclemencies of the Season.

To His Excellency THOMAS BLADEN, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland;

The Humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,

WE return your Excellency Thanks for communicating the Governor of New York's Letter to us, and acquainting us with the unhappy Situation our Troops are in for Want of a proper Supply of Provisions, which if not speedily provided for, must certainly expose Men, who are ready to hazard their Lives in the Service of their King and Country, to the greatest Distress, and be attended with the Inconveniences you have mentioned.

And as his Majesty's Royal Pleasure hath been signified by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in Relation to the Article of Provisions, we assure your Excellency that nothing in our Power shall be wanting, to comply in the most effectual and speedy Manner, with what our most gracious Sovereign has been pleas'd to recommend to the Assembly of this Province.

B. TASKER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I Thank you for your Address, and make no Doubt of your Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and Attachment to the Interest of your Country.

To His Excellency THOMAS BLADEN, Esq; Governor of Maryland; The humble Address of the House of Delegates.

May it please your Excellency,

WE shall never think any trouble to our selves too great, so that it may contribute towards his Majesty's service, and altho' the meeting of an Assembly at this Season of the Year is very inconvenient, yet we shall cheerfully consider the Matter recommended in your Excellency's Speech at the opening this Session.

At our last sitting, this House extend it self rather beyond the Circumstances of the People by the ample Provision then made for three hundred Men, who, with their Officers we are highly pleas'd to hear are safely arriv'd at the place of Rendezvous in the Province of New York.

We did not doubt but that his Majesty's pay to the Soldiers and Officers (after being maintained here and at the Expence of this Province sent to Albany) might well Support them in Provisions there: However, that we may not be wanting in our Duty to the utmost of our Ability, we shall further Consider his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Letter, and Comply with his Majesty's Expectations so far as we conceive them expell'd therein.

Signed by Order of the House,

EDWARD SPRIGGS, Speaker.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

WHAT you say in your Address justly claims my Approbation, and you accordingly deserve it very sincerely.

T. BLADEN.

Extrad of a Letter from a Gentleman in Marblehead to one in this Place, dated October 27. 1746.

"— You will hear ere this reaches you, that the *Brig* Fleet, which has been so long arm'd, have at last escap'd the sagacious Admiral *Martin*, and took their route to *Jubackta*, a Harbour lying 40 Leagues E. N. E. from *Cape Sable*, one of the finest in the World. The long Passage of more than 100 Days from *Brig*, dispers'd their Ships so, that out of Seventy no more than Forty eight arriv'd, and those in so wretched a Condition that all their Plans of Conquest were intirely defeated; having, to add to their misfortune, by sickness and various Accidents, lost more than 2800 Men, before their Departure from thence, which was ten Days ago: The Course they steer'd is uncertain; but from the Vessels of observation dispatch'd from hence, which are now return'd, and from the Condition the Fleet was in, we conclude they return'd to Europe. Thus, without one single Operation of ours, was an Armament, destin'd (as we may suppose) to ruin all the Colonies, happily confounded. The Duke *D'Anville*, who commanded, two Days after his arrival grew melancholy at so unpropitious a Prospect, and gave himself a *Quintus*. His Successor threw himself on his Sword, and either receiv'd the same Fate, or was very near it. We have Letters from *Holland* and *Lisbon* of the 26th of September N. S. which advise, that the French in *Flanders* have not been less unfortunate; for notwithstanding the pompous account of their Strength and Numbers, it is certain they decline a general Action, and what Skirmishes have happen'd, which are not few, have been as often fatal. In *Italy* they have lost half their Army, and all their Hopes. The City of *Genoa* surrender'd to General *Browne*, who commands the *Austrian* Forces; so that Republic has made a short and blessed Campaign. What Events, favourable as these seem to be, will bring forth, Time alone can discover."

Wednesday last, being the Fifth of November, that never to be forgotten Day of Thanks giving, the Rev. Mr. *Whitfield* preach'd here a very good Sermon suitable to the Occasion, from those Words in *Prov. xiv. 28. Righteousness exalteth a Nation.*— Just as Divine Service ended, and the Congregation were coming out of the Church, the Organ at the Back of the Speaker's Pew, gave way, and fell forward on several of

the Gentlemen of the Assembly, which hurt two of them very much; but they are happily well recover'd. It's giving way was occasion'd by the prodigious Wind, and it's being too lightly fix'd against the Wall.

Last Thursday Morning a House at the lower End of North-east street, (in the occupation of Mr. Gibson, who was burnt out last Winter) took Fire, it is said from a flaw in the Chimney; but was timely discovered, and extinguish'd.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Schooner Hawk, Thomas Roundey, from Salem.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to Mrs. Rachel Bailey of Baltimore County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand, or Book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the same, or give good Security; otherwise they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed by the said Widow Bailey to Act for her; and may be met with at any Time at his House near Patuxent Ferry.

CHARLES CROXALL

A Just Import'd from London, in the Ship Philip and Peter, N D to be Sold by the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retail, a choice Collection of European and East-India Goods, consisting of Woollen of all Sorts; Scotch, Irish, and other Linens; a double and single Checks, Osabrigs, Rolls, Crocus, &c. Also good Bohea Tea, at 16 s. per Pound.

JAMES RICHARD.

ON Wednesday the nineteenth of November will be exposed to public Sale, for Current Money or Bills of Exchange, at the late Dwelling House of Capt. Richard Lux, Deceased, in Chester-Town in Kent County, all the Estate and Effects of said Lux, consisting of divers sorts of Household Goods, one young Negro Woman fit for Town or Country Business, with a Child about 18 Months old, several good Draught-Horses, one Cart, one Dray; And also the Lease-Hold of the same Dwelling House and Lot, (being 22 Years) whereon is a new well built 40 Foot Dwelling House, a Store House, Bake House, Bisket Loft, a Stable and Kitchen, two Ovens, two Bolting Mills, a paved Garden and Yard; all in good Repair. The Sale will begin precisely at 12 o'Clock.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of said Lux, are desired to pay their respective Debts at that Time and Place, without further Trouble to themselves, or

JOHN GALLOWAY, Administrator.

ON Saturday the 15th Day of this Instant November at the House of Walter Daugherty in Chester-Town, will be exposed to Sale by Way of Vendue, to the highest Bidder, sundry Sails, Rigging, and other Materials, heretofore belonging to the Ship Charming Nancy, lately lost at the Capes of Virginia. The Sale will begin at 12 of the Clock.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be Sold by William Govane,
At his House near Annapolis,

CHOICE Barbadoes and New-England Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Mollasses, Liver Oyl, Rice, Iron Pots, and Maple Decks, very Cheap, for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

RUN away from the Subscriber on Sunday the 20th Inst a lusty Negro Man called Cate, about 25 or 30 Years Age, speaks little English; had on two Oxenbrag Shirts, and dark colour'd Great Coat, and a pair of blue Cloth Breeches. Whoever will take up and bring the said Negro to me, Annapolis, shall have Ten Shillings for their Trouble, paid by

WILLIAM THORNTON

JUST PUBLISHED.

[To be Sold by the Printer hereof. Price 1/6.]

A THANKSGIVING SERMON, on Occasion of the Suppression of the Unnatural Rebellion in Scotland by Royal Highness the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, preach'd the City of Annapolis, before his Excellency THOMAS BLDEN, Esq; Governor of Maryland:

By the Rev. Mr. GORDON.

Exodus xiv, 13. Fear ye not, stand still, and see the Salvation of your GOD, which he will shew you to-day; for the Egyptians whom ye have seen this Day, ye shall see them again more for ever.

Annapolis, October 21, 1746.

JOHAN ANDERSON, Cabinet-Maker and Carver, late from Liverpool; makes Chairs, Tables, Desks, Bureau Dressing-Tables, Clock-cases, and all Kinds of Furniture which is made of Wood, belonging to a House; in the neatest, cheapest, and newest Mode.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

FINE Bermuda Oranges, Rum, Sugar, barrill'd Port Tar, &c. at reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM THORNTON
ROBERT SWAN.

Baltimore-Town, Octob. 28. 1746.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber in Store Accounts are desired immediately to come and Discharge the same, otherwise they may expect to be used as the Law directs.

WILLIAM LYON

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, at Broad Creek in Prince George's County, a new Schooner, of about 36 Tons, well built for West-India or Coasting-Trade; well ceil'd, fit for the small Grain; rail'd, and handsomely finished, with a Scroll Head fit for a Gentleman's Use. She will flow in the Hold 50 Hogheads of Tobacco.

Also a Schooner fit for carrying Lumber, Plank, or Tobacco. She will carry under Deck 40 Hogheads, has an Anchor and Cable, is indifferently rigg'd, fit for a Tobacco Droguer.

HUMPHREY BAY

VERY good long LONDON PIPES, to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

A Strong likely young Servant Woman to be Sold, who has about five Years and a half to serve. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber in Annapolis, at reasonable Rates, Bills of Exchange or Current Money, a large Quantity Barbadoes Rum and Muscovado Sugars.

ROBERT SWAN